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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER
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TRAN, PHILIP B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

DATE MAILED: 08/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/680,283

**Applicant(s)**

STEEGMANS ET AL.

**Examiner**

Philip B. Tran

**Art Unit**

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 May 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on 05/11/2005. Claims 1, 11 and 17 have been amended. Claim 5 has been canceled. Claims 19-21 have been newly added. Therefore, claims 1-4 and 6-21 are presented for further examination.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 1 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 1, lines 13-14, it is not clear how "the applet initiates a **re-request** to access the service session by initiating a **re-contacting** of said web server of the content provider" because there should be a request happening before a re-request can be carried out.

Regarding claim 11, lines 11-12, it is not clear how "the applet initiates a **re-request** to access the service session by initiating a **re-contacting** of said web server of the content provider" because there should be a request happening before a re-request can be carried out.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-4 and 6-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over De Zen et al (Hereafter, Zen), "Value-Added Internet: a Pragmatic TINA-Based Path to the Internet and PSTN Integration", Global Convergence of Telecommunications and Distributed Object Computing Proceedings, November 17-20, 1997 in view of Manione et al (Hereafter, Manione), "A "TINA Light" Service Architecture for the Internet-Telecom scenario", Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture Conference Proceedings, April 12-15, 1999.

Regarding claim 1, Zen teaches a method for accessing a service platform (= Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture = TINA-based) via an Internet browser session (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end

user and the Internet application provider) [see Abstract and Fig. 2], said method comprising steps of:

when a user tries to use a service of said service platform by contacting said web server of said content provider within a certain browser session, detecting whether or not said certain browser session is already associated to a related service session (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3];

if said certain browser session is already associated to said related service session, performing predetermined actions related to said service session (i.e., performing services such as billing and charging during service session) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 2.5];

if said certain browser session is not associated to said related service session, returning a web-page containing an applet (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] to guide an associated browser of the user going through a logon process for said related service session (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3]; and

said user accessing said service session via said certain browser session (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having

Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider and allowing user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform and detecting by said servlet whether or not certain browser session is already associated to a related service session. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side)

procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

In addition, Zen further teaches after the logon process via the applet, then the applet initiates the re-request of said service by initiating a re-contacting of said web server of the content provider (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management and wherein the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Regarding claim 2, Zen further teaches said user accessing said service session via said certain browser session by using said applet received within said browser session for accessing said service session (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1].

Regarding claim 3, Zen further teaches said received applet is launched on said browser (i.e., downloading Java software (= applet) and executing software in the user's browser) [see Sec. 2.1].

Regarding claim 4, Zen further teaches said applet contacts said service session and informs said server via the service session about the association of said certain browser session to said service session (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider and informing said servlet via the service session about the association of said certain browser session to said service session. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications



Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 6, Zen further teaches said server is informed via the service session about the association of said certain browser session with a particular party (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer about the association of said certain browser session with a particular party such as third party) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider and informing said servlet via the service session about the association of said certain browser session with a particular party. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 7, Zen further teaches accounting procedures for said party are passed to said server (i.e., performing services such as billing and charging during service session) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 2.5].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider and informing said servlet via the service session about accounting procedures for said party. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on

the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (= Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 8, Zen further teaches, for contacting the service session, said applet starts an access session (i.e., the End User transparently interacts the Internet

Application Provider through the path via the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3] and logs on (17-23) to a retailer (RETAILER) (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3].

Regarding claim 9, Zen further teaches said applet tries to find, whether the user is already in an access session and if not it will establish one (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the service manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Regarding claim 10, Zen does not explicitly teach, during the log on, a user-application service component is launched. However, Zen does suggest the use of User Application Program (UAP) on the End User side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Fig. 2 and Sec. 4]. This implies that there is a use of User Application Program (UAP) associated with service session such as access phase or usage phase.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a User Application Program (UAP) is launched and interacting with the provider/retailer domain for session services such as event

logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of a User Application Program (UAP) launching during log on scenario, disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to establish a dedicated end-to-end connection path between the End User domain and the provider domain via the retailer domain by interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management.

Regarding claim 11, Zen further teaches a Java program for being installed at a web server, said Java program is adapted for performing following steps when executed on said web server:

when a user tries to use a service of said service platform by contacting said web server within a certain browser session, detecting whether or not said certain browser session is already associated to a related service session of a service platform (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3];

if said certain browser session is already associated to said related service session, performing predetermined actions related to said service session (i.e.,

performing services such as billing and charging during service session) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 2.5];

if said certain browser session is not associated to said related service session, returning a web-page containing an applet (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] to guide an associated browser of the user going through a logon process for said related service session (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3]; and

said user accessing said service session at the service platform (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider and allowing user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform and detecting by said servlet (SL) whether or not certain browser session is already associated to a related service session. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2

and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

In addition, Zen further teaches after the logon process via the applet, then the applet initiates the re-request of said service by initiating a re-contacting of said web server of the content provider (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management and wherein the End User

transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Regarding claim 12, Zen does not explicitly teach a servlet installed at a web-server of a content provider and said servlet keeping a list of www browser sessions associated to service sessions of said service platform and related interfaces of user-application service components of said service platform. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27] and said servlet keeping a list of www browser sessions associated to service sessions of said service platform (i.e., event logging for monitoring event traces of service session with associated parameters such as timestamp, session ID and user name) [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. III. i of the right column of Page



27] and related interfaces of user-application service components) (= UPA Provider side Management for Management & Services) of said service platform [see Manione, Figs. 1-2]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (= Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture) and said servlet keeping a list of www browser sessions associated to service sessions of said service platform and related interfaces of user-application service components of said service platform disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 13, Zen does not explicitly teach a servlet installed at a web-server of a content provider and when the servlet is launched on said web server then goes through a login procedure and starts a service session at a retailer of said service platform. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27] and when the servlet (= servlet on the Web server side) is launched on said web server then goes through a login procedure (i.e., Provider Service Management (PSM) operator registers as a named user and performs authentication [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 4 on the bottom of left column on Page 30 to the top of right column on Page 30] and starts a service session at a retailer of said service platform (i.e., handling service session at the provider/retailer domain) [see Manione, Fig. 2 and Sec. III. ii on the right column of Page 28 to the left column of Page 29]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture) and when the servlet is launched on said web server then goes through a login procedure and starts a service session at a retailer of said service platform disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other

objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 14, Zen does not explicitly teach a servlet installed at a web-server of a content provider and when the servlet is launched on said web server then launches a respective user-application service component within the service platform. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27] and when the servlet (= servlet on the Web server side) is launched on said web server then launches a respective user-application service component (= UPA Provider side Management for Management & Services) within the service platform [see Manione, Figs. 1-2]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (=

Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture) and when the servlet is launched on said web server then launches a respective user-application service component (= UPA Provider side Management for Management & Services) within the service platform, disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 15, Zen further teaches a service unit of a content provider having access to a service platform (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider via SISTINA or TINA-like retailer as service platform) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4]. Zen further teaches a Web-server for enabling the service unit to be a party of a Internet browser session [see Secs. 2.3 and 3].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform and a content repository for providing content. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2

and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27] and database as a content repository for providing content [see Manione, Figs. 4 and 7]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (= Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29]. In addition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of database at the Web server side, disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to monitor and collect event traces for further processing [see the top of left column of Page 32].

Regarding claim 16, Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform and the servlet is invoked each time a link is requested on the web server. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing and the servlet is invoked each time a link is requested on the web server (SERV) [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (= Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session

management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

Regarding claim 17, Zen further teaches an applet for accessing a service platform (= Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture = TINA-based) via an Internet browser session (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider) [see Abstract and Fig. 2], said applet is adapted for performing following steps when executed on a web browser of a user (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] :

guiding the web browser of the user through a logon process for a service session of a service platform (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure and allowing user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 2.2 and 3 and 4]; and

informing a web server of a content provider via the service session about the association of said browser session to said service session and initiating a contacting of said web server of the content provider by said web browser within said browser session (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently

interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Zen does not explicitly teach launching a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the service platform such as TINA (= Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture), disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application (= UAP) and to host the backend (= provider/retailer side = server side) procedures for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see Manione, the left column of Page 27 and the



left column of Page 29]. Thus, the servlet provides the web browser of the user with the applet serving as a proxy guiding the web browser of the user through the logon process [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27; and see Zen, Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 2.2 and 3 and 4].

Regarding claim 18, Zen further teaches one of predetermined actions is charging (i.e., performing services such as billing and charging during service session) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 2.5].

Regarding claim 19, Zen further teaches when said certain browser session is not associated to said related service session, the content provider sends a web-page containing the applet to the browser of the user (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1], wherein the sent applet guides the browser of the user through the logon process to a retailer (i.e., access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3], and wherein, after the logon process, informing the content provider of an established association between the browser of the user and the retailer (i.e., integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet

application provider and allowing user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27].

Regarding claim 20, Zen further teaches returning the applet to the browser of the user (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1], said applet, executed on the user browser, serves as a proxy for interaction between the user browser and a retailer (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the

Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3] and access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user login and authentication procedure [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3]).

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27].

Regarding claim 21, Zen further teaches providing the applet to the browser of the user (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management) [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] and the browser of the user

executes the applet guiding central authentication to a retailer (i.e., usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3] and access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3]), wherein, after the central authentication, the retailer informs the service provider of an association between the browser of the user and a party providing the service, and wherein, after the retailer informs the service provider of the association, the applet re-requests access to the service and associating the browser of the user to the related service (i.e., the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management and wherein the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer) [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform. However, Zen does suggest the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via the SISTINA server (= SISTINA retailer) [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This implies that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the service platform (= TINA platform) and interacting with the browser on the User Domain side (= User Application = Java UAP) for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27].

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive because of the following reasons:

Zen teaches a method and system for accessing a service platform such as Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture (TINA-based) service platform via an Internet browser session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider [see Abstract and Fig. 2] comprising when a user tries to use a service of said service platform by contacting said web server of said content provider within a certain browser session, detecting whether or not said certain browser session is already associated to a related service session. For example, Zen discloses usage phase during a service session where the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider through dedicated end-to-end connections via the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3]. In addition, Zen further teaches if said certain browser session is already associated to

said related service session, performing predetermined actions related to said service session. That is, Zen discloses performing services such as billing and charging during service session [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 2.5].

Moreover, Zen teaches if said certain browser session is not associated to said related service session, returning a web-page containing an applet. For example, Zen discloses the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management [see Secs. 2 and 2.1] to guide an associated browser of the user going through a logon process for said related service session such as access phase during a service session where the session is established by the end user logon and authentication procedure [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 and 3].

Furthermore, Zen teaches said user accessing said service session via said certain browser session. For example, Zen discloses integration of TINA-based and Internet associated with web-browsing session having Java components exchanging information between the end user and the Internet application provider and allowing user accessing the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer [see Abstract and Fig. 2 and Secs. 2.2 and 4].

Zen does not explicitly teach installing a servlet at a web-server of a content provider having access to said service platform and detecting by said servlet whether or not certain browser session is already associated to a related service session. However, Zen does teach the use of CORBA and Java technology on the Web server side in an effort for the support of the interaction between the Web server and the web browser via

the SISTINA server or SISTINA retailer [see Zen, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. 2.3]. This suggests that there is a use of servlet as a Java program running on the Web server.

Manione, in the same field of TINA service architecture for the Internet-Telecom service scenario endeavor, discloses a servlet at a web-server of a provider/retailer domain having access to the TINA service platform and interacting with the browser on the User Application Domain side or Java UAP for session services such as event logging and session managing [see Manione, Figs. 1-2 and Sec. II. B on Page 25 to the left column of Page 26 and Sec. III on the right column of Page 26 to the left column of Page 27]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of servlet installed at the Web server having access to the TINA service platform such as TINA, disclosed by Manione, into the TINA-based service integration with the Internet disclosed by Zen, in order to serve the User Application and to host the backend procedures on the provider/retailer side or server side for interacting with other objects of the service platform in session management with the user domain [see the left column of Page 27 and the left column of Page 29].

In addition, Zen further teaches after the logon process via the applet, then the applet initiates the re-request of said service by initiating a re-contacting of said web server of the content provider. For example, Zen further teaches the end user downloads Java software to makes browser TINA capable such as applet for supporting functional interaction and remote invocation in order to realize session management and wherein the End User transparently interacts the Internet Application Provider

through dedicated end-to-end connections via the service session manager (SSM) at the SISTINA or TINA-like retailer [see Fig. 2 and Secs. 2 to 2.3].

It is not clear how “the applet initiates a **re-request** to access the service session by initiating a **re-contacting** of said web server of the content provider” because there should be a request happening before a re-request can be carried out.

Other independent claims are merely variations of claim 1. Therefore, applicants’ arguments are not persuasive because Zen in combination with Manione teaches the limitations as cited in the independent claims as shown above.

As a result, cited prior art does disclose a system and method for accessing a service platform via an Internet browser session, as claimed by the applicants.

Therefore, the examiner asserts that cited prior art teaches or suggests the subject matter recited in independent claims. Dependent claims are also rejected at least by virtue of dependency on independent claims and by other reasons shown above.

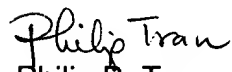
Accordingly, rejections for claims 1-4 and 6-21 are respectfully maintained.

7. A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE TO THIS ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. FAILURE TO RESPOND WITHIN THE PERIOD FOR RESPONSE WILL CAUSE THE APPLICATION TO BECOME ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). EXTENSIONS OF TIME MAY BE OBTAINED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF 37 CAR 1.136(A).



8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-3991. The Group fax phone number is (571) 273-8300. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar, can be reached on (571) 272-4006.

9. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Philip B. Tran  
Art Unit 2155  
August 19, 2005